THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 11 JULY, 1837. [NO. 9410.

FOR LONDON.—The Barque *Scourfield*, 328 tons; CHALES S. EVANS Commander;—will sail on or before the 28th July. For passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the Office of,

GISBORNE, MENZIES and Co.
Rampart Row, 11th July 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail by the end of July. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.
Rampart Row 11th July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A. 1. Ship *Child Harold, G. Willis*, Commander; has good accommodations for passengers, and Carries a Surgeon will sail on or about the 5th. Proximo For freight or passage apply to, MC'GREGOR BROWNRIGG and Co.—Rampart Row, 11th July, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—To morrow Wednesday the 12th Instant, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will submit for sale by public auction, at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned Goods viz., an Invoice of Fancy and Plain Stationery, the former consisting of Embossed Paper of assorted patterns. Embossed Boards, Embossed Medallions, and Portraits; the latter consisting of Foolscap, Letter, Thin Post, Blotting Paper &c. a quantity of Madapollams, Shirting and Jaccon[illegible] a quantity of Woollen Stockings and Soc[illegible] Woollen Red Night Caps, Drab Hats[illegible] New Pistols with Percussion and Flint[illegible]ks, Books, French Liqueur Cases, Ski[illegible] Morocco Leather, Children's Shoes, Sets[illegible] Burmese Lacquered Boxes (3 in a set) and T[illegible]ys, superior Manilla Cigars, Eau de Cologne, Garden Seeds, Cases of Crown Glass, Common Cutlery, Kegs of White and Green Paint, Plain Glass Ware, consisting of Claret, Wine and Liqueur Glass, Quart and Pint Decanters &c., Kegs of Pickled Tong[illegible]s, an Invoice of fresh Hams, Bacon and [illegible]g's Cheeks, just imported, a Barrel of [illegible] Biscuit, a [illegible] of Windsor [illegible] Soap [illegible] Bugle by a first-rate London Maker, several lots of Music. A New Double [illegible]el'd Rifle Gun, made to order by "*Spen-*[illegible] with back action stop locks, spare [illegible]ws, springs &c. complete and of the best [illegible]erial and well worthy the notice of Sport[illegible] Gentlemen.

AT NOON.

[illegible] Butt Pale Sherry, 14 Hogsheads Bass' [illegible] large quantity of Chateau Mar[illegible] [illegible]ulien and St. Julien Medoc Cla[illegible] [illegible]y of notice.

AT 1 P. M.

[illegible]ble bodied Phæton; a serviceable [illegible] and any other Carriages or Cattle [illegible] offer.—Nesbit Lane, 11th July,

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[illegible]GHERRIES.—Notice is hereby [illegible]en, by order of the Administrator, [illegible]*an*, will sell by public auction, on the [illegible]t Ootacamund, on Thursday, the [illegible] next, at 1 P. M. the desirable and [illegible] residence with extensive outhous[illegible] [illegible] to the Estate of the late *Sir* [illegible]*aronet*; and immediately after [illegible] &c. on the premises.

[illegible]—*Ten per Cent.* of the purchase [illegible] paid on the premises by the [illegible] the house being knocked down [illegible]ys to the auctioneer should the [illegible] the sale fall short of the re[illegible]), and the residue within one [illegible]on[illegible] the purchaser consents to sign a[illegible]age bond, in which Case he will be allowed to pay it by twelve Monthly instalments; in default of payment however in either case, the sum originally deposited (10 per cent.) will be forfeited, and the premises resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser, who will be held responsible for all deficiencies arising from such a resale, including commission, and will likewise forfeit all advantages therefrom.—Possession to be given on the full payment of the purchase money, or on the purchaser's singing the Bond.

All goods will be at the risk of the purchasers from the time of sale and such as remain *three days beyond the first* issue of pay next following the sale, will be resold by similar public sale; the first purchaser being held liable for any loss as above, and to forfeit any advantage.

JOHN RYAN,—*Auctioneer.*
Ootacamund, 19*th. June*, 1837.

D. AND M. PESTONJEE have just received a small batch of Elliot's Beer [illegible] "*Minerva*" which they have for sale at [illegible] Rs ₩ H'hd, Cash.—Bombay 10th July, 1837.

ON Sale at Messr's MCVICAR BURN, & Co's. Godown.—Superior Champaign from Mumm Giesler and Co... 45 Rupees per dozen.

Eau de Cologne ditto. do. 12 per do.
Rampart Row 10th July 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godcwns of the undersigned. A highly finished Detonating Copper Cap double barrelled Gun, by Joseph Manton.

Do. Do. Do. single Do. by John Manton and Son.

Two Do. Do. Copper Tube double Do. by Do.

In Mahogany cases completely furnished.

GREY, PARLANE and Co.
Bombay, 11th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, J. Cockburn and Co's. Pale Sherry of the usual superior quality;—also, superior Port in quarts and pints, from the same house.

GREY, PARLANE and Co.
Bombay, 11th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.—*Ind* and *Smith's* Beer of superior quality just imported, price 60 Rs. per Cask,—apply at the Godowns of,

GREY, PARLANE and Co.
Bombay, 11th July, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street.* Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 28th July 1837, receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds or Bales of Jaffna Tobacco of 300 lbs. Dutch, equal of 328 English pounds each, for the use of the Government for the year 1013 / 1837 | 38 The Tender should specify the rate per Toond.

The quality of the Tobacco should be as ollows:—

Gallee growth..............2000
Pattanom Ditto.............2000

Toonds 4000

The Tobacco should be good and Merchantable.

The Tobacco to be delivered from the 30th Pretassie 1813 / 14th October 1837 to the 20th Pungoony 1013 / 31st March 1838 at the Sirkar Godowns at Quilon and Porcat.

The Contractor will be required to give competent securities for the due fulfilment of his engagement, who should be an Inhabitant of Travancore possessed of sufficient property.

The most favourable Tender will be accepted, and the contractor required to attend either in person or by Vakeel duly authorized, at the Dewan's Cutcherry at Trevandrum for the purpose of executing the Agreement, to be entered into between him and the Sirkar respecting the engagement.

It will be necessary to produce the Securities before the deed of Contract is executed, after the signing of which, one half of the value of the whole quantity deliverable will be paid in advance and the remainder after the whole quantity shall have been delivered, deducting the advance.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Deewan.
Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે — ફેબલે આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રાજાનો•ફુઠીનો દેવાંન ૪૦૦૦ તુનદ•અથવા•ગાંશડી•જાફનાં તંબાકુની•તે•દર•એક ૩૦૦ દચ•રતલની• તેનાં ૩૨૮ અંગરેજી•રતલ•બરાબરની•શાપલાઇ•વીશેનાં•મોહોરબંધ•પરપોજલો•તારીખ ૨૮ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ શુધી•લેશે•તે • તેજ•ગાંમની•શરકારનાં•કાંમ • શારૂ• શંને ૧૦૧૩ / ૧૮૩૭ | ૩૮ નાં•વરશ•શારૂ•જોઇએચ•તે• પરપોજલમો•દર•એક•તુનદનો•ભાવ•લખવો

તંબાકુનો•જઠો•હેઠલ•કહેઆ•પરમાંણે• જોઇએચ *

ગાલીનો•પાકેલો••••••••૨૦૦૦
પાતેનમનો•પાકેલો•••••••૨૦૦૦

તુનદ•••૪૦૦૦

તંબાકુ•શારો•તથા•વેપાર•કરવા•લાએકનો

તંબાકુ•તારીખ ૩૦ મી•પરીતાશી ૧૦૧૩ અથવા•તારીખ ૧૪ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ને•દીવશથી•આપવાને•શરૂ•કરવુ•તે•તારીખ ૨૦ પનગુરી•શંને ૧૦૧૩ અથવા•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો• શંઘો • કુઇલાંન•તથા•પોરકાટની•શરકારી•વખારમો•પોહોચાડો•આપવો ❀

તે•કંટરાકટરે•પોતાનુ•કંટરાકટ•પુરૂ•કરી આપવા•શારૂ•શારા•લાએક•જામીનો•આપવા•તે•જેહો • શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરમો•તેટલાની• મીલકત•ધરાવતા•હોએ•તેવા•આપવા *

જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•ફાએદો•થાશે•તેનુ •કબુલ•કીધામો•આવશે•તથા•કંટરાકટરે • પોતે•અથવા•પોતાની•વતી•પોતાનાં•વકીલને શતા•આપી•શ્રી•તરીવેનદરંમમો•દેવાંન•કચેરીમો•મોકલવો•જે•તે•શરકારને•તે•કંટરાકટ•વીશેનુ•લખત•કરી•આપે ❀

જામીનો•કબુલતનાંમુ•કીધા•અગાઊ•કા[illegible]•તથા • શહી • શાએ આ•પછી•બધા•માલનો•અરધો•અવેજ • અગાઊથી•આપશે•ને•બાકીનો•અરધો•અવેજ માલ•બધો•પોહોચાડેઆ•પછી•આપશે ❀

પરપોજલો•લેવા • શારૂ • જે•દાહાડો•ઠેરવે ઓછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચેરીમો• જે•લોકોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે • તેહોને•અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં•આડતીઆઓને•તાંહાં•આવવાને•રજાછે • તેનાંનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે *

પરપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનાં•કાંમ•શારૂછે•તથા•જાફનાંનાં•તંબાકુની•શપલાઇનુછે

(શહી) આર—રનગારાવ—ફુઠીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નકલ)
જાંન•મારફીઉ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10....Do.....Do... ..Do.
Sugar 200..Do. of 500 Do.. ..Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of****** for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.
Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(Atrue Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—હેઠલ•કહેલી•જીનશોની•શપલાઇ વીશે•ફેબલેઆલંમ • શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રાજાનો•ફુઠીનો•દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭ શુધી•મોહોરબંધ•પરપોજલો•લેશે•તે•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારના• કાંમ•શારૂ•જોઇએચ•જેનાં• પરપોજલથી•ફાએદો•થશે•તેનુ•કબુલ•કરશે *

શુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀
ગનધક ૧૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક • અંગરેજી• ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀
ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલની ❀

તે•જીનશો•શ્રી•આલપઇ•અથવા • શ્રી• તરીવેનદરંમમો•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•દીશેમબર આવતા•મહીનાંની•શુધી•પોહોચાડી•આપવી•તેનાં•નાંણાં•દર•એક•રૂપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચકરમ•પરમાંણે•ગનીઆમો•આવશે ❀

પરપોજલો•લેવા• શારૂ • જે•દાહાડો•ઠેરવે ઓછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચેરીમો • જે•લોકોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે• તેહોને • અથવા• તેનાંઓની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં • આડતીઆઓને•તાંહાં• આવવાને • રજાછે• તેનાંનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે ❀

પરપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનાં•કાંમ•શારૂછે•તથા•પલાંની•શપલાઇનુછે *

(શહી) આર—રનગારાવ
ફુઠીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નકલ)
જાંન•મારફીઉ

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the fupply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ₩ Coomb, sor the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely:—

At Alleppey....	Coombs	400
" Moonambom..............	do..	400
" Kyancolum..............	do..	400
" Manacodom.............	do..	400
" Quilon....	do..	400
Total....		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ₩ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.
Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે•હજાર•કુમભ•શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં મીઠાંની•તે•દર•એક•કુમભનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવેનકોરનાં•પરાઓની•શપલાઇ• વીશે•ફેબલે આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રાજાનો•ફુઠીનો દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭ શુધી•મોહોરબંધ•પરપોજલો•લેશે•તે• તેજ• શરકારનાં•કાંમ•શારૂ•જોઇએચ ❀

એ•બધો•માલ•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ• ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•હેઠલ•કહેલે•બંદરે•પોહોચાડી•આપવો ❀

શ્રી•આલપઇ•••••	૪૦૦ કુમભ
મુનામબોમ••••••	૪૦૦ કુમભ
કીઆનકોલંમ•••••	૪૦૦ કુમભ
માનાકોદમ•••••••	૪૦૦ કુમભ
કુઇલાન•••••••••	૪૦૦ કુમભ

જુમલે ૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો•લેવા•શારૂ•જે•દાહાડો • ઠરવે
ઓછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચેરીમો•
જે•લોકોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે•તેકોને
અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં• આડ
તીઆઓને•તાંહાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તે•તેનાં
દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે•તથા•જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•ઘ
ણો•ફાએદો•થશે•ને•તે•જો•કબુલતમો•આ
વશે•તો•તેનુ•કબુલ•કરશે•તથા•તેનાં•નાંણાં
દર•રૂપીએ ૨૯ ચકરમ•પરમાંણે•આપશે ❀
પરપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ
જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનાં•કાંમ•શા
રૂછે•તથા•શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં•મીઠાંની•શપલા
ઇનુછે ❀

(શહી) આર—રનગારાવ•ઉઠીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નકલ)
જાંન•મારફીહૂ

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. C. W. Maude, from Kairah.
Asst. Sur. John Deas, from England.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. J. Hill, Engineers, to Deckan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

In the Fort, on the 9th Instant, Mrs. T. T. Von Geyer, of a son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

July 10th.—Barque Minerva, George Brown, Master, from London 19th March 1837.

Passenger.—Dr. John Deas, Asst. Surg.

DEPARTURE.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbuda, and Schooner Shannon.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Buckinghamshire, Columbia, Slains Castle, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Carnatic, Columbia, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Jessie Logan. Jamaica, Coll. Newall Tweed, and Minerva.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Hero, Moti, chund Ahmichund, Hebe, Earl of Clare, Futtat Hulbary.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon. and LaPerouse.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Piedmontese.

ERRATUM.

In Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg & Co.'s advertisement of Bills on London, in last Saturday's Courier, 1s. 11d. [illegible] rupee was inserted by [illegible]ake of the printer instead of [illegible]

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 11th JULY, 1837.

The following is an extract from a London letter of the highest authority dated the 31st March last. "The "arrangements for the Overland Communication are "going on well, but there are many details which take time "to conclude. The Board of Control made on application for the communication to be extended to the other "Presidencies as well as to Bombay, but the application "has been withdrawn, and it is to be left to the result "of experience to determine what further is to be done." The perusal of this may perhaps stay the insane exultation of the Calcutta Comprehensives, at the news of the Great Victory achieved on their behalf by the advocacy and interference of Lord William Bentinck, to whom, in the view that we take of the matter, all India is indebted for a mischievous endeavour to impede the progress of Steam Communication, at a most important crisis of its interests.

The Madras papers mention the arrival there on the 25th ultimo of the *Amherst* from Trincomallee, having on board detachments of the 23rd Bombay Native Infantry and of H. M. 6th Regiment. The detachment of the 23rd had been landed at Madras, and were to proceed hither either overland, or by sea, if an opportunity offered, the detachment of the 6th was to return in the Amherst which was expected to sail in a few days.

Letters of March again refer to the long reported conversion of the Indian Navy into a Steam Flotilla: a measure of obvious utility, originating we believe in a suggestion of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and the manifest advantages of which have been enforced by recent events. We trust however that our arrangements for Overland communication, at least by the Red Sea, may never depend upon a service so entirely at the command of the Court of Dir[illegible] and liable to their secret machinations and [illegible]ectors, [illegible] diversions. Under them there will ever be a lion in the way—the seas mountains high of the S. W. Monsoon,—or plates of a boiler out of repair.

We have not a word to say to the taunts of the *Hurkaru*, as to the non-despatch of either of our Steamers to the Red Sea during the present Monsoon: a trial in the end of August would be no criterion, and if it can be avoided, even that will not be vouchsafed to us, if we may judge from present rumours.

The weather on the night of Friday last, on Saturday, and on Sunday, though very boisterous did not approach that of the storm of the 15th. ult.

The Madras *Spectater* of the 28th ultimo, notices a severe visitation of sickness at Kamptee in the middle of last month: out of the Force stationed there seven officers and two ladies had fallen victims, in addition to many European Soldiers. The characteristics of the disease, were simply a sense of sudden indisposition, followed by a gradual sinking unaccompanied by pain.

Sir Charles Forbes has declared himself hostile to Steam Communication: his services however will not be required to present our petition, to which five thousand signatures, Native and European, have been affixed.

In the Insolvent Court at Calcutta on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Justice Malkin pronounced a decision in a case of much importance to Military men. The application was for an attachment against an insolvent officer for the nonpayment to his assignee of one-third of his pay and allowances. The Officer alleged that he could not comply with the order of the Court as the paymaster had already deducted and was deducting one half of his pay for decrees of the "Military" Court of Requests. though the debts for which the decrees were made, were inserted in his schedule. The judgement was that the decrees had no effect after the insolvency, and that the stoppages were illegal.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JUNE 26.

Very satisfactory letters have been received from Captain Grindlay and Major Head, addressed to the Secretary of the Bengal Steam Committee.

Captain Grindlay states that the Court of Directors have received a communication from the India Board, informing them of the result of an application to the Treasury. The Lords of the Treasury consider that the object is one deserving assistance by a public grant, and desire information to enable them to assign the proper amount. Their Lordships, the Board of Control concurring, are of opinion that no plan will be worthy of adoption, that does not provide for a direct communication with the three Presidencies.

Major Head's Letters lead to the inference that this gratifying state of things is owing to the active exertions of Lord William Bentinck, who it would seem, has been in communication with Sir John C. Hobhouse, and thence been induced to delay, from time to time, the presentation of the Calcutta Petition. Captain Grindlay states that his Lordship proposed to present it during the week following the 14th March, "when most probably Sir John Hobhouse will declare the course intended to be pursued by Government on the occasion." The official communications to the Steam Committee will of course be published hereafter for general information.

At the same time that the Calcutta petition will be presented, it has been arranged that three other petitions to the House of Commons shall be presented;—one of them from the Merchants interested in the trade of Ceylon (who were entirely cut out by the Bombay plan) which is to be presented by the new Governor of Ceylon; another from the Indian Steam Association, and the third from the Merchants of London—all praying that none other than the comprehensive plan may be adopted. The last of these petitions should have been presented by Mr. Crawford, the Member for London, but he having most unexpectedly refused to sign it and declared himself in favor of the limited plan of communication between Bombay and Suez, it has, we hear, been confided to Mr. Bagshaw.

This news is a great victory for our Committee and especially for its most zealous and able Secretary Mr. Greenlaw; but though it was always clear to us that the more the matter were considered the more friends would be gained for the general scheme embracing all the ports of India; and that those who at first might suffer themselves to be entrapped into a hasty opinion in favor of the short line to Bombay as a beginning, would soon give it up for its inefficiency and relative expensiveness when they came to sober calculation; we cannot but feel that it is to Lord William Bentinck's decided advocacy of the complete measure, and in his personal explanations, that we owe the resolution of Ministers to support it. There is also some reason to believe that, but for his veto, the limited plan submitted by the Court of Directors would have carried the day,—a plan which we understand Captain Grindlay, *the Bengal Agent*, endeavored at the time to get him to support. Captain Grindlay, we perceive, now claims a share in the victory, and even speaks of it has *his* mea[illegible]; but the Committee here, and the Subscribers to the F[illegible]d, and all well-wishers to steam upon a liberal footing will know how to discriminate, and we trust his Lordship will receive a public vote of thanks upon a fitting occasion for the great service he has rendered upon this important question.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE 26.

In our hurry we marked for insertion from Friday evening's *Courier* a paragraph relative to the despatch of the *Atalanta* to the Persian Gulph, without making at the time some remarks which it appears to us to call for, and which we now supply.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 12th announced that the *Atalanta* is to be "got ready for the Gulph on the morning of the 18th instant." Our evening contemporary seems quite delighted with this arrangement and actually refers to it as an example of the careful attention paid to our interests on this side of India.

In the first place, we conceive that there can be little cause for satisfaction *in any quarter*, in the despatch of the vessel to the *Gulph*, even althought the *Berenice* is to proceed to the Red Sea in the latter end of August; so far from it we can only regard this arrangement as indicating a determination on the part of the Bombay Government, never to make the experiment of sending a Steamer to the Red Sea in the South-west monsoon, since they will not venture on it even with such vessels as the *Atalanta* and *Berenice*. If such is their determination the circumstance is another reason for perseverance in the attempt to secure the comprehensive plan. It is now decided at Bombay that it is impossible for a Steamer, no matter of what size, to make her way from that Port up the Red Sea in the South-west monsoon, for as for the latter end of August, why the *Hugh Lindsay* could go then, for the monsoon on the other side is then over,

2dly. What cause of satisfaction is there in a steamer being sent to the Gulph, seeing that there is no certainty whatever yet on the Euphrates route or the Dromedary conveyance to Beirout.

3dly. If by the *Atalanta's* being got ready for the Gulph on the *morning of the 18th*, we are to understand that she was to start at that time, that is six [illegible] before we can even hear of the determination to s[illegible] days [illegible] end he[illegible], how, we should like to know, are our interests on this side of India considered in such an arrangement? If that is not meant what is, or *when is* the vessel to go. We infer that she *is gone*. It is indeed of no great consequence, for we hold that it would be little short of downright infatuation in any one to send letters *viá* the Gulph.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held yesterday.

The minutes of the last Court having been read.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir J. R. Carnac) laid before the proprietors a number of documents that had been submitted to Parliament since the last general Court, and also a bill which is now before the House of Commons, being promoted by the Commercial Railway Company, for forming a branch of rail-way in the south-east of the metropolis.

Sir C. FORBES inquired whether any application had been made to the Company on this subject?

The CHAIRMAN answered, that individuals had made application at that house with very plausible offers, but had met with no encouragement whatever. (Hear, hear.) The Court of Directors had ordered the Company's solicitor to watch the bill narrowly, and to oppose any part of it that would bring a railway within the Company's locality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WEEDING said, there were no bounds to the modesty of some men. Those persons would, perhaps, by and by, offer to take the government of India out of the hands of the Company. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said, that an hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had, at the last general Court, given notice of a motion for papers relative to the trial, conviction, and execution, of Shemsoodeen Khan. Nawaub of Ferozepore. On that occasion he informed the hon. baronet that the Court of Directors were not in possession of such information as would meet the object of his motion, or as would satisfy him, the case not having been brought under the consideration of the Court. It had, however, been brought under the review of the Deputy Chairman and himself since the last general Court, and the opinion of the Court of Directors would be shortly taken on the question. In the mean time, he could not allow it to go forth to the public that there existed even the slightest doubt of the guilt of the Nawaub, so far as he had heard, amongst the authorities in India. (Hear, hear.) After this intimation he trusted that the hon. baronet would, at all events, if he did not abandon his motion, postpone it to a future day, as he had no infomatian to give.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

MR. BURNIE said, he would take the liberty of trespassing on the attention of the Court for a few moments on a subject of much interest and importance. It related to the recent attack made by a person of the name of Kearney upon the deputy-chairman. He wished to learn what was the nature of the claims which that individual had on the Company, the refusal of which induced him to make this murderous atttack on the deputy-chairman? They were unacquainted with any of the facts, except what was stated by Kearney before the Lord Mayor, a statement said to be, and which he believed to be, most unjust and unwarranted. It remained, therefore, for the hon. chairman to disabuse the public mind on this subject, by a correct statement of all the circumstances of Kearny's case. (Hear, hear.) He was himself permitted to say, that the deputy-chairman made use of no irritating language to this assassin' as had been alleged by him. Those who knew the deputy-chairman must say, that by nature, by disposition' and by habit, he was one of the best and kindest of men. (Hear, hear.) At the very time that the assassin raised the dagger against his life the deputy-chairman had told him that, in compassionating his situation, he would provide for his son out of his own private patronage. On hearing this. Kearney asked him whether he would grant him an interview after the Court had broken up. It struck Mr. Loch that there was something extraordinary in this request, and he declined to grant the proposed meeting. "Then," said Kearney, "you will not see me after the Court is over, when there will be a more favourable opportunity of going into facts?" Mr, Loch again refused, and finding that the deputy-chairman would not see him, Kearney flew at him like a tiger, and attempted to deprive him of life. He struck one blow at Mr. Loch's hear, another at his head, and a third at his throat. He was happy, however, to say, that though his wounds were severe, there was every prospect of his recovery. He should now ask, what was the nature of the report that was made by the medical attendants of Mr. Loch yesterday) He was not aware of its nature, but he believed it would be satisfactory to the Court to learn the statement of the medical gentlemen. (Hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said, that in answer to the question put to him respecting the circumstances of the man Kearney (towards whom being dead, he should indulge in no hard or harsh reflection), he should feel very happy to give the information asked for by the hon. proprietor who had on the present occasion brought the subject before the Court. He should lay before the Court, not any isolated facts, but a statement of Kearney's career, not only while he was in the Company's service, but while he was serving in His Majesty's Dragoons. That statement was entirely founded on facts. No opinions whatsoever were given; it was merely a statement of authenticated facts, and if it were not fully calculated to do away with the gross calumny that had been cast on his worthy friend, the deputy-chairman, he knew not what could produce that effect. (Hear, hear.) It would show to the Court the whole course of conduct pursued by Kearney, which afforded grounds of the greatest reproach to himself, and proved that the utmost forbearance was manifested by every one else. He would venture to confirm what his hon. friend had stated when speaking of the temper and demeanour of the deputy-chairman. Of him he would say, that if there ever was a man of a kind, conciliating, gentle and forbearing disposition, he was that individual. ("Hear," from all parts of the court.) In his intercourse with this man (and it was the custom of the Court of Directors not to deny a hearing to any individual) he believed that his hon. friend Mr. Loch had, on every occasion, showed the utmost indulgence to him, endeavoured to soothe him, and never entertained the most remote idea of insulting him. If the smallest ground for his claims could have been laid—if they could have been brought forward, on public principle, as forming a case that demanded indulgence, no one would sooner have attended to them than his hon. friend, (Hear, hear.) In Kearney's statement before the Lord Mayor he asserted that he had been treated with incivility; but every one who knew Mr. Loch—every one who was acquainted with his general character—must feel that it was impossible—must feel that he was incapable of such conduct. (Hear, hear,) The statement to which he had referred should now be read; but, in the first instance, it gave him very great pleasure to announce that a certificate had been received from the medical attendants of Mr. Loch, which was of a most gratifying nature, and he hoped that a very few days would be sufficient to restore his hon. friend to the discharge of his duties.

The certificate, which was signed by Sir B. Brodie and Mr. Merrit, was then read. It started, "that Mr. Loch was going on favourably."

The subjoined narrative of the career, of Kearney was next read by the clerk:—

"In May, 1822, Henry Edgar Kearney, a native of the parish of Toon, in the county of Galway, enlisted as a recruit for the Company's artillery. He proceeded to India in July of that year, and on the voyage was employed as groom to a stallion sent out for the India stud. In August. 1823, he was transferred to the Commissariate; he was then a gunner in the artillery. In March, 1834 Colonel Cunliffe, the Commissary-General, applied for his being made a sergeant, which was done, and he proceeded with other sergeants to Rangoon. In January 1825, whilst the Burmese war was at its height, he asked for leave to return to Calcutta on his private affaire. This application was refused by Colonel Cunlifle who offered, however, if Kearney would send to him the documents connected with his claim to property (the alleged ground of his request), to take the opinion of a law officer upon them. In September, 1825, Colonel Cunlifle recommended the nomination of four sergeants in foreign service, who had arduous duties to perform, to be acting sub-conductors while on foreign service. Of these four Kearney stood third on the list. Early in 1826 Kerney retarnned to Calcutta, on medical certificate, and was desired by Colonel Cunliffe to place himself under the orders of the officer in charge of the 'petty store department' at the presidency, in consequence of his urging the state of his health as a reason for his not being sent back to Rangoon. On this occasion Kearney behaved with great insolence to the Commissary-General. In October, 1826, he applied to be made a sub-conductor. His request was refused, Colonel Cunliffe stating, that 'at this time Sergeant Kearney had been only three years in the department and had 14 above him, two of whom had been acting sub-conductors on the very same service to which he declined, on the score of ill health, to return.' In July, 1828, he asked leave to resign his office in the Commissariat, and requested his discharge from the service. At Rangoon he had been a good commissariat servant, as is shown by numerous testimonials produced by him, but, as remarked by the Governor-General (Lord Willi[illegible] Bentick), 'his own pride and presumption, combi[illegible] with a most ungovernable temper, gave to those service[illegible] a value far above their real worth, and gave rise to pretensions which, in justice to officers of much longer service, and of equal merit, the Commissary-General could not listen to, and hence the disappointment, the violence of his passion at this imiganed injustice, and the outrageous conduct that followed.' Upon the entreaties and representations of his wife. that by taking his discharge Kearney was consigning his family to ruin. Lady William Bentick (among others) used all her endeavours to dissuade him from this act. It was all in vain, the discharge was then given him, and, as a favour, he received it without purchasing it, or, as the order stated, unconditionally. Before giving it to him, the town-major required the usual security according to the court's orders, and always taken in such cases, that if he remained in India he should not become chargeable to the Company. This he refused to give, not from inability, but because the discharge had been granted unconditionally. Upon this occasion he behaved in the most violent and insubordinate manner to the town-major, the late Colonel Vaughan, an officer described as being remarkable for his kindness and consideration. Colonel Vaughan upon this occasion stated that his opinion lately was, 'that Kearney was at times deranged, for no person but a madman could have acted as he did.' The discharge was at last given him, when it was understood that he had determined upon leaving India. He then returned to England, and on his arrival presented a memorial to the Court, complaining of the treatment he had received, and praying the Court to confer upon him an appointment 'consonant to their views of his claims upon their attention.' The Court replied in February, 1830, that they had received no report on his case from the Government of Bengal; that they could not, therefore, then pass a decision upon it; but that they would forward his memorial for the examination and report of the Bengal Government—a proceeding which they had been induced to adopt in consideration of the favourable testimonials produced by him of his services during the Burmese war. Kearney then stated that it was impossible for him to wait for an answer; and he applied for a loan of 250*l*. The Court replied in April, 1380, that as he had left his wife and children in Calcutta, they would permit him to return there; but that his application for pecuniary aid was quite inadmissible. Kearney then waylaid the chairman of the Court of Directors (Mr. W. Astell,) in the street, and on being informed by him that nothing more could be done in his case, Kearney struck the chairman a severe blow on the [illegible]ad with an umbrella. Upon this Kearney was taken [illegible] custody, tried for the assault, and sentenced to [illegible]ks' imprisonment. His term of imprisonment was [illegible] sooner expired than he came again to the India-hou[illegible]nd gave vent to the threats expressive of an intention [illegible]ke Mr. Astell's life. Mr. Astell having thereupon sw[illegible]at he considered his life in danger from this perso[illegible]earney was required to find bail for his good conduc[illegible] Not being able to furnish bail, he was committed [illegible]o prison, where he remained for 12 months. Various [illegible]pplications were subsequently made by him to the [illegible]ourt for pecuniary aid, either by way of pension for his services or donation, or for an appointment. These were rejected; but in September, 1832, the Court apprised him, that having had under consideration [illegible] representations made by him and his wife (who ha[illegible]lowed him to En[illegible]), they [illegible]ad agreed ta allow him[illegible]s wife, and [illegible] children, to return [illegible]alcutta with per[illegible] to [illegible]e there; and to provide him and his family [illegible] suitable passage. Further, that they had resolved, [illegible] sideration of his distressed circumstances, to gra[illegible] sum of 40*l*. for the provision of an outfit for him[illegible] family. Kearney availed himself of these favour[illegible] returned to Calcutta, where he arrived in March, [illegible] His wife had been previously employed there as a s[illegible] mistress, and it was hoped that she would on her re[illegible] able to provide for her family by obtaining a [illegible] employment On his arrival Kearney made appl[illegible] to the Government for a suitable appointment, af[illegible] that he had been persuaded to return agai[illegible] clination by some of the members of the [illegible] tors, and that he retuned with the understa[illegible] was not a doubt of his being appointed to [illegible] on his arrival. For this there was not the sl[illegible] tion. The Government refused to compl[illegible] quest, upon which Kearney gave utteranc[illegible] extreme violence, directed against persons [illegible] authority, and conducted himself in such [illegible] induced the Government to consider that his [illegible] India might be attended with dangerous [illegible] They accordingly resolved to comply with [illegible] be granted a return passage to England. [illegible] Directors, in reply to the report of these [illegible] stated, that Kearney's conduct could onl[illegible] for on the supposition of his insanity. Afte[illegible] obtained from Colonel Casement, the m[illegible] to the Bengal Government, 1,000 rupe[illegible] his passage-money to England upon his [illegible] promise 'as a man and a soldier' to sen[illegible] captain of the ship to enable Colonel C[illegible] the amount. Kearney, however, retai[illegible] the maintenance of himself and family, [illegible] to procure a passage. He then [illegible] applications for employ[illegible] and the Govern[illegible] they d[illegible] racte[illegible] bute[illegible] they [illegible] tion [illegible] [illegible]ted mu[illegible] [illegible] of cunning and insolence, and that he should b[illegible] dealt with accordingly, there being no proof or presump[illegible] tion of actual insanity. From subsequent occurrences the Governor-General found it necessary to swear the peace agaist Kearney. Amongst other expressions, he said, with respect to Mr. Astell, that 'he would tear him to pieces' and with respect to the Governor-General, 'that the sam[illegible] place; could not contain his Lordhip and him.' He als[illegible] said, 'Do you think that two troopers riding behind hi[illegible] Lordship could protect him?' that he was not a ma[illegible] to be trifled with, and that anything he resolved upon h[illegible] would carry into effect. Not having found bail, he wa[illegible] committed to prison in December, 1833, for twel[illegible] months. After his discharge, he continued to reside in Calcutta. Upon the arrival of Lord Auckland he made renewed applications for employment, which were decidedly negatived. The Government then resolved to comply with his application for a passage to England which was done at a cost of 1,500 rupees. He arrived in November last with one child. His wife diea in Calcutta. Upon his arrival he again addressed the Court, praying pecuniary relief. The Court informed him, on the 15th of December, that they were under the necessity of declining to comply with his application. Soon afterwards Kearney used threats of violence against the chairman, deputy-chairman, the military secretary, and his assistant, in consequence of which swore the peace against him. A warrant was immediately issued for his apprehension, but he evaded it by secreting himself for four or five weeks. At the expiration of this time he presented himself to Mr. Lawford, the Company's solicitor, and was immediately taken into custody. He then express-

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o much penitence for his conduct, and promised so
hfully to give no cause for complaint hereafter, that,
remaining in custody from Saturday evening to
y morning, the chairman and deputy-chairman
ed to his being discharged upon his own recogni-
The chairman then expressed his warmest anxie-
grounds of compassion, Kearney's state of dis-
elieve him from the charge of his son; and was
y making arrangements to confer upon the boy an
intment in the Bengal pilot-service. Of this Kearney
apprised. He was also informed that some measure
ld be taken to maintain and educate the boy until the
e of his embarking for India. On Monday, the 13th
tant, he addressed a letter to the Court, soliciting a re-
nsideration of his case. No court-day had intervened
eviously to his being guilty of the atrocious act of at-
mpting to assassinaae the deputy-chairman. In the course
the proceedings which took place in India the Gover-
or General ascertained the following facts:—Kearney
listed into His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Dragoons in
y, 1816. In November, 1817, he was tried by court-
rtial for insolence, disrespect, and unsoldierlike con-
ct towards Lieutenant Nesbitt, an officer of the regi-
ent; he was convicted, and sentenced to receive 300
shes, which sentence was remitted. In February, 1818,
e was again tried, for making false and malicious state-
ents against the same officer. He was again convicted,
nd sentenced to receive 330 lashes. This court-martial
as submitted to His Royal Highness the Duke of York,
o approved of the sentence, which was accordingly
flicted. The very next month (March, 1818) he was
ried again for insolent, disrespectful, and unsoldierlike,
conduct, in saying—'I can prove perjury against him
nd other charges, the villain,' alluding to the same of-
cer. He was convicted and sentenced to receive 200
shes. One-half of the sentence was inflicted. In June,
819, whilst on the voyage to India, he wes tried for in-
olence and unsoldierlike conduct towards a troop sergeant-
ajor. He was convicted and sentenced to receive 300
shes, but the penalty was remitted. In August, 1819,
e was tried for making false, insolent, and infamous
arges against Lieutenant-Colonel Boyse, his command-
officer. He was convicted and sentenced to receive
0 lashes. Of these 325 were inflicted. Thus he was
ed five times in two years, and sentenced altogether to
ceive 1,900 lashes, of which 725 were inflicted. The
act of his having misbehaved in the King's service was
ot known to the authorities in the Company's service at
e time of his enlistment."

Mr. **LAURIE** said that, in his opinion, the proprietors
ught to adopt some resolution expressive of their feelings on
occasion. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Loch's services in that
urt must insure him the sympathies of every one pre-
nt; but, apart from that they ought, in justice to them-
elves, to mark their sense of respect for Mr. Loch, under
peculiar circumstances of the case. The most satisfactory
ccount of the state of Mr. Loch which had just been read
ust be gratifyi to every proprietor, as it assured them
at he would soon able to resume his duties. He
rongly deprecat that morbid humanity which led some
ak-minded pe ns to look with pity on this assassin.
id not unde that species of humanity which
exercised, n wards those who were wronged but
ards those wh ad perpetrated wrong. As to the ac-
ount imputing ncivility to Mr. Loch, it must be ob-
erved, that th statement came from the assassin him-
lf, and was supported by any one else. He then
oved "That s Court take the earlist opportunity
congratulati Mr. John Loch, the deputy-chairman,
his providential escape from assassination, and they
press an ear st hope for his speedy recovery."

Mr. **MARR** asked, with reference to a point of order.
hether this b g a motion of which no notice had been
ven, could b [illegible]
must rejoice that such a motion
he same time, one conviction was
n the statements contained in the
read—namely, that flogging had
ing men's hearts. (Hear.)
it was not unusual at a quarterly
forward a motion without notice,
plied to a matter of immediate and
e; and this certainly was one of
ence to which it was most gratifying
as made spontaneously, and without
He had supposed that his worthy
luced the subject in so able a man-
with some proposition of that na-
ongenial with his worthy friend's
e it to him to second the motion.
tness to the truth of every observa-
ered in the praise of Mr. Loch. A
ss, in listening to personal applica-
could not be found. (Hear, hear.)
nterests of the East India Company
d. (Hear, hear.) And he was sure
fested on this occasion, on this awful
h's escape might be considered one
and providential on record)—
ety evinced for Mr. Loch's safety
those walls than it was out of

nly object he had in view was
the motion was in accordance
urt, nothing could be more
cond it.
ghted that the Court had deter-
so soon. He sincerely thanked
laid before them the able state-
which clearly proved that Mr.
as right. It would have the ef-
mind with respect to the state-
he had been ill-used. He
ould be carried by acclamation.

felt it to be his duty to say, that this
ontaneously from the other side of the
ld be most grateful to his hon. friend's feelings.
ession of feeling which had been displayed in the
h reference to his hon. friend's character would
be most satisfactory to him, but was extremely
e to his colleagues (hear, hear)—not merely be-
y acted with him as public men—because it was
d just. Hear, hear.) There was not, he could
Court, one word in the statement relative to the
creature whose conduct had given rise to this
at was not founded on fact. He should sub-
otion, when carried, to his hon. friend whom he
in the evening; and he should merely say, fur-
such a motion, for such a man, was alike ho-
urable to the Court and to the individual. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then carried unanimously.

Sir P. **LAURIE** moved, that the motion should be pub-
shed in the morning and evening papers, which, we be-
eve, was agreed to.

Colonel **SYKES** and Mr. Lush expressed a hope that the
atement relative to Kearney would be published.

EXECUTION OF THE NUWAUB OF FEROZEFORE.

Sir C. **FORBES** then rose to move for papers relative to
e trial, conviction, and execution of the Nuwaub of Fe-
zepore, for participating in the murder of Mr. Fraser,
esident. The hon. baronet did not rise to defend a
erer, but he very much doubted the legality of the
eeding, and he could not understand what right the
ish Government had to confiscate the property of the
considered the subject to be one of im-
ce. The circumstance had excited intense
a, and not a little in this country. He
if any thing wrong had been done, it ought to be probed to the bottom, and the blame, if any, visited upon those who deserved it. The hon. baronet was proceeding, when

The **CHAIRMAN** suggested to him, whether it would not be better, looking to the circumstances which he (the Chairman) had already stated, for the hon. baronet, if he would not abandon his motion, at least to postpone it.

After some conversation between Mr. Fielder, Sir Charles Forbes, and Mr. Wigram, the hon. baronet consented to postpone his motion to the next general Court.

ST. HELENA CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. **WEEDING**, after adverting to the injury which the civil servants of the Company at St. Helena had sustained in consequence of the cession of that island to His Majesty, moved—"That this Court recommends to the Court of Directors to institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the late civil servants of the Company on the Island of St. Helena, who were dischaged in consequence of an arrangement made with His Majesty's Government, and that compensation may be awarded to them to the same extent, and on the same principle, as compensation has been granted to the Company's commercial servants on the establishment."

Mr. **BURNIE** seconded the motion.

Mr. **FIELDER** commiserated the situation of those gentlemen, but contended that they ought to be compensated by His Majesty's Government, who had robbed the Company of their commercial charter, and not by the East India Company.

Mr. **WEEDING** ridiculed the idea of that arrangement being called a robbery to which the proprietors had themselves assented. The charter quetions had been debated for seven days, and was finally carried by a majority of eight to one.

The **CHAIRMAN** expressed an anxious wish to aid those faithful public servants; but he could not consent that the Company should sustain a burden which the Government of the country ought to bear. If those gentlemen would forward a memorial to him, he and his colleagues would do every thing in their power to direct the serious attention of Government to the subject. He therefore submitted to the hon. proprietor whether it would not be better for him to withdraw his motion.

Mr. **WIGRAM** took a similar view of the subject; and Mr. **WEEDINC** withdrew his motion.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. **POYNDER**, understanding that a despatch had been sent from the Court of Directors, in conformity with the Court's resolution of the 21st of December last, for putting an end to the receipt of a tax from persons engaged in idolworship, wished to know whether there would be any objection to laying a copy of that despatch before the next general Court of Proprietors?

The **CHAIRMAN** said, the hon. proprietor was correct; such a despatch has been sent out, and he had not the smallest hesitation in laying it before the Court.

Mr. **POYNDER** inquired. whether the Court of Directors had received any official information relative to a memorial signed by a large majority of the European population of Madras, and presented to Sir Frederick Adam, praying to be relieved from compulsory attendance on various religious rites and ceremonies of the natives? It was signed by 13 chaplains, 37 merchants, and 52 civil and military officers.

The **CHAIRMAN** said, the Court of Directors had received no official advice on the subject.

APPEALS FROM THE COURTS IN INDIA.

Sir C. **FORBES**, after adverting briefly to the practice of obliging the East India Company, in cases of appeals from the Courts in India to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, to put in appearances for appellants as well as respondents, where those parties neglected to do so, said that it a was hard thing for the Company, even in cases where they themselves were interested at one side, to be obliged to appoint and pay agents and counsel to carry on the case on the other. Large sums had been already expended in that way, not one shilling of which would ever be repaid to the Company. He would now move, with the view of bringing the subject again under the consideration of the Court. "That there be lai before the next court a list of all the appeals from India, laid before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which had been decided, or were still pending, in which the Company were appellants or respondents, or otherwise interested." There were also a document which had been moved as an amendment by Mr. St George Tucker, in January, 1828, to a letter, being an answer from the Secretary to the Board of Control. In that able document it was proposed to urge on the Government of India the necessity of making some regulations with respect to appeals.

Mr. **WEEDING** seconded the first part of the motion. He had no objection to any man who considered himself demnified making an appeal to this country, but he saw no reason why the Company should be required to make itself a party to every such appeal, and to pay the expenses.

The motion was put and carried as to the production ot the list of appeals.

Sir C. **FORBES** then moved for the production of the second document already named.

After a few words from Mr. Fielder and Sir C. Forbes,

The **CHAIRMAN** thought it would be hardly fair to give a partial statement of the document in question until if could be seen whether the whole might not be laid before the Court. As the hon. baronet had not given any notice of his motion, he (the Chairman) had not looked over the documents. He did not say that when he should have done so he would oppose the motion; all he wished was time to examine whether all the documents on the subject were not such as might be given. He would, therefore, suggest to the hon. baronet to postpone his motion, and let it stand as a notice for the next-court day.

Mr. **WIGRAM** also suggested to the hon. baronet to withdraw his motion.

After a short conversation, in which the Chairman, Mr. Weeding, Mr. Fielder, and Sir C. Forbes took a part, the latter consented to withdraw his motion, and allow it to stand as a notice for the next Court.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

Mr. **FIELDER** wished to ask the hon. chairman, whether he had any objection to state whether any and what correspondence had taken place between the Government and the Court of Directors as to the establishment of steam communication between this country and India; or whether the whole subject had evaporate? He did not object to steam communication with India, but certainly he should object to any plan by which the Company was to be at the whole expense.

The **CHAIRMAN** could assure his hon. friend who had asked the question that the subject had not evaporated. Sinee the last Court communications had taken place between the Government and the Court of Directors on the subject. He concurred with his hon. friend in thinking that it would not be fair that the whole expense of the establishment of such communication should fall wholly on the Company, but he had hopes that the time was not distant when monthly communications by steam between England and India would be established at the joint expense of the Government and the Company. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. **FORBES** did not join in those hopes. He thought such steam communication boded no good to India, but would have the effect of entailing a considerable expense on that country. He wished to know whether the chairman would have any objection to lay before the Court an account of the expenses to which the Company had been put in this country and India on account of the experiments for establishing steam communications between the two countries, and also the expense of that wild-goose scheme, the Euphrates expedition, specifying the amount of each particular up to the latest period. He repeated. that he saw no good likely to result from monthly communications by steam with India.

The **CHAIRMAN** said he had no objection to the motion. It was his wish that an account of every expense incurred for the public benefit should be open to the inspection of the proprietors, so as that every part should be fully investigated. He did not concur with his hon. friend (Mr. Fielder) in looking at this as a question of pounds, shillings, and pence. He thought that even a large sum might be very usefully employed in bringing about such communication.

The motion of the hon. baronet, omitting the words "wild-goose scheme," was then put an agreed to.

Mr. **WEEDING** moved for a return, showing the present statate of Haileybury College.

Mr. **FIELDER** tnought that a saving of about 9,000l. a-year might be made if the college were appropriated to the children of Christ's Hospital now at Hertford.

The **CHAIRMAN** said that the hon. proprietor or (Mr. Weeding must know that a return containing the information he required was laid periodically before the Court by act of Parliament, and that no change could be made with respect to the college without consent of the Legislature.

After a short conversation the motion was withdrawn.

The **CHAIRMAN** then declared that a General Quarterly Court be held according to the charter.—Adjourned.

NAPOLEON AND THE DUKE OF VICENZA.

"Yesterday evening," said the Duke, "I could not relate to you that dreadful night, I found myself so ill, and the recollection of it is grievous!

"I had not been long in bed when Pelard or Constant, I now forget which, knocked loudly at my door, telling me to come with all speed to the Emperor, who asked for me. A fearful presentiment shot through my heart, and before five minutes elapsed I was by the bed on which the Emperor, a prey to frightful convulsions, seemed on the point of expiring. It was a horrible sight! His face of a livid paleness, his lips contracted, his hair matted to his forehead by a cold sweat, his eyes dull and fixed. Oh! the rigidity of that look made me shudder!" (and the Duke by an involuntary movement cover-ed his face with his hands, as if to avoid a fearful vision.)

"Torn by a horrible suspicion" (*doute affreux*), continued the Duke, "I wished, but I dared not, I could not, question him."

"'Duke,' said Ivan to me in a low voice, 'he is lost if he drink not; he refuses everything, but he must drink—he must vomit. In God's name persuade him to drink.'

"I snatched the cup from the hands of Ivan; it was ten, I believe. I presented it to the Emperor, who pushed it from him. 'I die, Caulaincourt—to you I commend my wife and son; defend my memory—I can no longer support life.'"

"I was choking; I could not speak. I presented again and again the cup: again and again he pushed it aside; this struggle drove me mad—'Leave me alone, leave me alone,' said he in a dying voice.

"'Sire,' said I, excited by my grief, 'in the name of your glory, in the name of France, renounce a death unworthy of you.'

"A deep sigh escaped from his heaving breast. 'Sire, cannot Caulaincourt obtain this favour of you?'

"I was bending down over the bed, my tears fell upon his face; he fixed his eyes upon me with an indefinable expression. I held the cup to him; at length he drank. A vomiting, accompanied with violent spasms, threw all of us into a mortal fear. Exhausted, he fell back almost lifeless on his pillow.

"Ivan, with a distracted air, said 'He must, he must drink again! he is lost—he is lost if he do not drink.' I again commenced my entreaties, and he resisted them. At length, by dint of supplications and of prayers, he drank at intervals, and repeated vomitings brought some relief. The cramp in the stomach became less violent, his limbs became more supple, the contraction of his features ceased by degress. He was saved!

"During the two mortal hours that this alarming crisis lasted not a single complaint escaped his lips. He smothered the cries which his agony drew from him, by grinding a handkerchief between his teeth. What a strength of character of the man was this!

"The interior of this chamber of death, this agony, by the pale light of the tapers, cannot be described. The silence was uninterrupted but by the sobbings of the assistants. No witness of this terrible scene was present who would not have given his own life to have saved that of Napoleon. It was because, in his domestic retirement (*interieur*), he was the best of men, the most indulgent of masters. The regrets of all who served him survive him.

"A short calm succeeded; he slept for half an hour; and Constant told me that while he was in bed in the entresol beneath he had heard a noise in the chamber of the Emperor. He ran to him, and found him in violent convulsions, his face turned upon the pillow to stifle his cries. He refused all the assistance poor Constant strove to give him. Ivan was informed of it. When the Emperor saw him, he said 'Ivan, the dose was not strong enouh.' Then it was they acquired the sad certainty that he had taken poison. 'Let the Duke of Vicenza,' added he, in a voice scarcely intelligible, 'be called.' The fearful crisis seized him, and at that moment I arrived.

"In trouble for the result of the action of the poison upon the health of the Emperor, I returned consult Ivan, whom I thought to be still in the chamber. He had disappeared. I caused a search to be made for him; he was no where to be found. This disappearance at such a moment was inexplicable. I learned at length that Ivan, alarmed at the responsibility which the words of the Emperor—"the dose was not strong enough"—might cause to fall upon him, had taken the first horse he found in the courtyard of the castle and made for Paris. He appeared no more. Shaken by the agitation of his nerves, the Emperor was laying in pain. I threw myself, wearied out, upon a stool; my mind took a review, whilst I shuddered, of the series of disasters of all sorts, which, within a month, had succeeded each other without intermission. The palace of Fontainebleau had become hateful to me. It represented to me the scenes of sorrow and blood of which this infernal cave had been the theatre. I called to my recollection that these same walls had witnessed another murder, and I thought I still heard groans, imprecations, prayers, the death rattles of another victim.

"The Emperor awoke, I drew towards his bed; attendants retired— we were alone.

"His eyes, sunk and dull, seemed seeking to recognize the objects by which he was surrounded; a world of tortures was revealed in their regard—a regard vacant and desolate. 'God would not allow it,' said he, as if applying to some inmost thought; 'I could not die.'

"'Sire, your son, France, in which your name will live for ever, impose upon you the duty of supporting adversity.'

"'My son! my son! What a sad inheritance I leave him—a child born a King; to-day without a country. Why did they not let me die?'

"Alas! in this scene there was a contrast that startled the imagination. Napoleon poisoned, deploring the destiny of his only child. That Napoleon—he, the Sovereign whose sway had extended a little while before from the north to the south—Napoleon, the giant of battle-fields, who had planted his victorious eagles on all the capitals of Europe!

"'Sire,' replied I, 'you must not die thus. France must deplore you living!'

"'France? She has abandoned me; and you, Caulaincourt- you in my place would have done wha
When all have laughed at me, have I not often
death in the field of battle?'

"'Ah, without doubt, the circumstances in which yo
Majesty is placed are deplorable; but—'

"'It is not the loss of the throne,' interrupted he with vehemence, 'which renders my existence insupportable. My military career is sufficient for the glory of a man; and added he with force raising himself on his side, 'a crown of laurels is less fragile than the crown of precious stones which circles the brows of the most powerful monarchs. .... But do you know what is more hard to bear than reverses of fortune? Do you know what it is that pierces the heart? It is the baseness, the hideous ingratitude of men, I turn my head in disgust from their cowardice, and from the impudence of their egotism. I hold life in horror; death is repose at last. What I have suffered for the last 50 days cannot be comprehended.'

"Whilst he spoke I regarded him with an inexpressible regret. Exile was about to hide this meteor which then shone so brightly. Its first rays enlightened, vivified France; and France has suffered it to disappear.

"At this moment the clock struck 5; the rays of the sun, shining through the red curtains, coloured with a deep tint the serene and expressive face of Napoleon. There was so much grandeur, so much power in this man, that it seemed impossible he should be destroyed but by a thunderbolt!

"He lifted up, drew back the curtain, and, leaning on the bolster, said, passing his hand across his forehead, 'Caulaincourt, there have been moments in these last days when I thought I should go mad—when I have felt a devouring heat here. Madness is the last stage of human abjectness; bettter to die a thousand times. Do you remember our visit to Charenton?'

"I trembled. Thus the impression of that visit to Charenton in 1807 was not effaced; and from that day perhaps a fixed idea, unchangeable as his will, made him prefer death to the possibility of such a calamity. 'Sire,' I cried, 'put far from you these dreadful thoughts. Your organization so lofty will never bend. Your courage ought to equal your renown. The secret of this night ought not to pass these walls. Europe contemplates the great Napoleon on the pedestal of his high misfortunes.'

"'I comprehend you. In resigning myself to life I accept tortures which are nameless: it matters not, I will support them.' He remained thoughtful for some moments. At length he resumed—'I shall sign to-day. Now I am well, my friends. Go and rest yourself, poor Caulaincourt.' He wished, in sending me away to repossess himself in silence of the energy of which he stood in need to finish the sacrifice. I was not deceived. He appeared calm, but the calm caused fear.

"At 10 o'clock the Emperor asked for me, I found him up and dressed His face was greatly altered but he had resumed his self-control, and nothing in his manner bespoke the convulsions of his soul. Every now and then he fixed his eyes on mine. This silent interrogation expressed his thoughts; he spoke them not—he uttered not a single word which had relation to the scenes of the night.

"We discoursed of many points relative to the treaty. clauses of money,' said he, 'are humiliating: they must be removed. I am now nothing beyond a soldier; a louis a-day will be sufficient for me.' We discussed warmly this question; I appreciated it and I approved the spirit of it; nevertheless the maintenance of a military establishment his state as a sovereign would not permit that the stipulations in regard to it should be suppressed. He concluded by yielding and resigned himself to ratify the treaty this last link which united him yet to the sovereign power he had exercised with so much *eclat*.

"'However,' added he with a sharp tone, 'hasten the conclusion of the whole; replace the treaty in the hands of the allied Sovereigns. Tell them, Caulaincourt—tell them in my name, that I treat with a conquering enemy, and not with this provisional governmet, in while I see nothing but a committee of the factious and of traitors.'

"The two plenipotentiaries, Ney and Macdonald, were directed to come to the cabinet of the Emperor. He put his signature to the treaty. His ruin was consummated. All that remained of the most powerful monarch was the immortal man!

"With a firm voice he gave us his last instructions; he then added, 'My abdication and my ratification of the treaty cannot be obligatory, but inasmuch as they shall keep the promises made to the army. Do not let them go out of your possession until that be done.'

"Our return to Paris excited transports of joy amongst the contrivers of the enterprise. They were about to enjoy the fruit of their labours.

"The Council assembled, the Sovereigns and members of the Provisional Government were present. We made the official surrender (*remise*) of the abdication and of the treaty of the 14th of April ratified by the Emperor. The discussions were adjourned till next day for divers points to be established. After the exchange of congratulations and commpliments usual in such cases, at the moment we were about to retire, the members of the Provisional Government, with whom in every circumstance I had carefully avoided coming in contact, demanded our adhesion. General Dessoles approached me and begged me in flattering terms to adhere to the new order of things, inasmuch as all the dignitaries and nearly all the generals of the army had done so.

"'Sire,' answered I with a loud voice, 'I regulate not my conscience by that of others. I am the plenipotentiary and the subject of the Emperor Napoleon. I shall not cease to be so until he has no more occasion for my services, and has released me from my oaths.' Macdonald, with a noble firmness, made a similar reply to the demand of the same sort addressed to him. Freed at length from the presence of certain persons, we retired.

"However great the activity I used after my return to expedite the arrangements for the departure of the Emperor, I did not proceed sufficiently fast for his wishes. He sent courier after courier to me to hasten the arrangements. 'Caulaincourt,' wrote he to me in one of his short notes, 'I wish to depart. Who would have told me that the air of France would become heavy and suffocating no me? The ingratitude of mankind kills more surely than steel or poison. It has rendered my existence a burden. Hasten, hasten my departure.'

"It was decided that the four great Powers should each send a commissioner to exort the Emperor. Alexander named General Schouwaloff, to whom he gave particular instructions; Austria, General Koller; England, Colonel Campbell; and Prussia, General Valdebourg Truchssefs.

"As I did not fear the sight of these commissioners would be disagreeable to the Emperor, I had urgent reasons to wish they should immediately betake themselves to Fontainebleau. They arrived there on the 16th in the morning. I put off other discussions relative to the treaty, and hastened to rejoin Napoleon. What a life mine was in those days of desolation!

"When I arrived at Fontainebleau I passed through the small number of troops yet left around the Emperor. Nothing can express the fierce expression of grief spread over the faces of these soldiers. Their looks sought in mine the nature of the sentiments I felt for the Emperor, they had seen so many cowardly defections. When they beheld me returned, an explosion of cries 'Long live the Emperor!' overwhelmed me. I comprehended their intention, and this simple oration recompensed me for the many cruel and disgusting scenes. The sympathy which existed between these brave men and me was sweet to me. In the midst of the general perversity there were some men who knew that honour consisted in fidelity to misfortune.

"But this good impression was very soon replaced by

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y thoughts. The galleries and the saloons in the neigh-
urhood of the apartment of the Emperor were desert-
ed. The Marshals had taken away with themselves the splendid *états majors*; the blast of adversity had passed over, and the gilded mob had vanished. This solitude was striking. The redoubtable chief who had marched not without a magnificent *cortége*—this great Monarch who had seen Kings at his feet, was nothing now beyond a simple individual disinherited even by the friendship and care of his own friends! Every thing in this splendid palace inflicted wounds and horror. I was in a fever of impatience to withdraw the Emperor as soon as possible from this torture.

"On my arrival I found him alone in the little garden which is enclosed between the old gallery of the Stags and the chapel. The sound of my footsteps roused him from his reverie. He turned his head quickly—a ray of joy brightened his countenance. When I got close to him he took my arm, and, continuing his walk, said, 'Is all ready for my departure?

"I answered' 'Yes, Sire,' seeking to allay my emotion.

" 'Tis well, my poor Caulaincourt. You exercise for the last time the functions of grand equerry near my person.' (There was a most distressing allusion in this phrase.) 'Can you believe that Berthier is departed—departed without wishing me farewell?'

" 'Sire,' said I, roused by the indignation I had for many days impressed, 'Berthier has no importance but by the predilection of your Majesty. Under your orders any man of punctuality and memory would have made a good major-general. This is essentially the negative merit of Berthier. His conduct towards your Majesty in these last days will establish justly the part which belongs to him in the immortal campaigns of the grand army. The Prince of Wagram, Sire, has descended from the pedestal on which your friendship had mounted him.'

" 'Berthier,' said the Emperor, 'was borne a courtier. You will see my great constable begging an employment of the Bourbons.'

"He afterwards spoke to me with dignity of the shameful conduct which the great officers of the empire had shown to him. 'I was,' said he, 'humbled that men whom I had raised so high in the eyes of Europe should bring themselves so low. What has become of that circle of glory within which they appeared to the foreigner? What now must sovereigns think of all these illustrations of my reign? I have done well, added he, smiling bitterly, 'I have done well. Caulaincourt, this France is mine; everything by which it is disfigured is to me a personal affront, I was so identified with it. Let us go in-doors, I feel fatigued. Have you seen the commissioners?'

" 'No, Sire; I came immediately from my carriage to your Majesty."

" 'See them, Caulaincourt. Hasten, hasten my departure. It is too long prolonged.'

"Just as we left the garden, a Cuirassier of the guard in great agitation came from the gallery of the Stags, where he had probably been watching an opportunity of speaking to the Emperor. He ran towards us.

" 'What do you want?'

" 'My Emperor, I demand justice,' said he, in a supplicating voice.

" 'What has happened?'

" 'An execrable piece of injustice has been done to me. I am 36 years old, 22 years I have been in the service. I have my decoration,' said he, striking roughly his broad breast, and yet I am not in the list of those who are to depart! If I am thus sent to the right-about, blood shall flow for it. I will make a vacancy amongst the privileged. This thing shall not pass thus.'

" 'You have then a strong desire to go with me?'

" 'It is not desire, my Emperor, it is my right, my honour which I claim, and'—

" 'Have you well-considered this?' said Napoleon, with kindness—'that you must quit France, your family, your promotion? You are (*marechal-des-logis*) quartermaster.'

" 'I relinquish my promotion," said he, bluntly. 'I have my laced jacket (*galons*), and my cross; that will suffice. I will pass over the rest. In such a time as this, our country is our regiment, the parish church the standard. As to my family, you have been my family these two-and-twenty years—you, my general. I was a trumpeter in Egypt, if you can but remember.'

" 'Very well, you shall go with me, my man. I will arrange it.'

" 'Mercy, oh mercy! Emperor; I have committed a a fault, that is certain.' And the poor fellow retired with pride and happiness.

" 'The system of compensation, Caulaincourt,' said the Emperor, moved; 'I can only take with me 400 men, and the whole of my brave guard wish to follow me. Amongst those courtiers, the question is which shall be most ingenious in finding in the antiquity of his services, and the number of his armorial bearings, titles to share with me the bread and the earth of my exile. Brave, brave men! why cannot I take you all with me?' and he pressed my arm convulsively.

"His departure was fixed for the 20th; two days only remained. Every moment I could snatch from the business of making preparation I passed with the Emperor, whose days flowed on in desponding uniformity. Not a visit of duty, not a recollection of gratitude, broke in upon this insulated state. The Emperor did not complain, but he suffered. Every time the sound of a carriage interrupted the silence of the courts of the Palace anxiety was visible in his looks. He listened without knowing it. Some name escaped him—'Molè,' 'Fontanes,' 'Berthier,' 'Ney,' and nobody, nobody, came These thousand blows of pains (*coup d'epingles*) were dreadful, they wear out resignation and courage.

"Montholon, who had been charged with a military reconnaissance, came to the banks of the Haute Loire. He spoke with enthusiasm of the feelings which animated the people and the soldiers. 'By rallying the troops of the south,' said he, 'a formidable force might still be re-united.' 'It is too late,' replied the Emperor, with an indescribable expression, 'they would not let me!'

"A second time this reproach fell from his lips, and in these words a terrible accusation was contained. But men and fortune were wearied before the genius of the hero!

"The preparations were completed by the morning of the 19th. The moving about, the occupation of looking to every thing that could render the journey less painful—in fact, my agitation supported me. But when all was prepared, and I could no longer render myself insensible to the termination of these cares, I felt my heart rent at the idea of a separation so close at hand; I shut myself up and tried to calm myself. The disorder of my grief could only increase the agonies of the Emperor. I had yet duties to fill about him, orders to receive; he relied on me, and it was not fit my courage should fail him.

"On the morning he sent for me he appeared resigned, but his features were altered. The fierce expression of his eyes, the unusual slowness of his movements, everything in Napoleon, evinced the violence of the efforts which he used to smother his excruciating sorrow. As a man, he suffered a thousand deaths. What matter? That was his secret; it was the intimate portion which he kept to himself; he was to render to no one an account of it. As a sovereign it was his business to hold himself dignified and composed in the presence of misfortune.

" 'Caulaincourt, is all ready?' I made a sign in the affirmative. To-morrow, at 12 o'clock, I shall mount my carriage,' said he in quick tone.

"I could not utter a word. He looked at me for a few moments, his eyes grew tender, he held his hand to me. 'Caulaincourt, I am wounded. We ought never to part.'

" 'Sire,' cried I in despair, 'I will go with you, France has become hateful to me!'

" 'No, Caulaincourt, you must not quit France with me: you may still be useful to me here. Who is to look to the interests of my family, to those of my attendants? Who is to defend the cause of those brave and devoted Poles of whom the 19th article of the treaty guarantees the rights acquired by honourable services! Think well. It would be a shame for France, for me, for all of us, Caulaincourt, if the interests of the Poles were not irrevocably secured.

" 'In conformity to the right which the 19th article gives me, I have caused a statement to be prepared—I have fixed the sums which I wish to be paid to my guard, my civil and military household, and to my attendants. Devotion cannot be recompensed with money; but at present it is all I have to give. Tell them it is a remembrance which I leave to each individually, as an attestation of their good services. Be on the watch, Caulaincourt, till these arrangements are fulfilled.'

"I assured him his commands should be religiously obeyed.

" 'In a few days I shall be established in my sovereignty of the Isle of Elba,' resumed he with bitterness. "I am in haste to breathe there—here I am stifled, I have dreamt of great things for France. Time failed me—the concurrence of all was requisite—they have refused me. I told you, Caulaincourt, at Dubben, the French nation knows not how to support reverses. This people, the bravest and most intelligent in the world, has no pertinacity but in flying to the combat—defeat demoralizes them. During sixteen years the French have marched with me from victory, a single year of disasters has made them forget every thing—has blotted out every thing?'

" 'He sighed deeply. 'The way in which I have been used is infamous—and, what!' said he with animation, 'they separate me violently from my wife and child! In what barbarous code do they find the article which strips a sovereign of his rights as a father and a husband? By what savage law do they arrogate the right to disjoin those whom God has joined? History will avenge me! It will say 'Napoleon, the soldier, the conqueror, was clement and generous in victory. Napoleon conquered was treated with indignity by the antiquated (*vieilles*) monarchs of Europe.'

"Large drops of sweat were on his forehead, his agitation increased every moment. He gave me the most dreadful pain 'Sire,' interrupted I, 'my zeal, all my efforts, shall be lent to put an end to this impious separation. It is the cause of all the fathers and all the citizens ——'

" '——It is a planned thing. Do you not see that if they dare not blow my brains out with a pistol, they assassinate me by degress? There are a thousand means of causing death.'

" 'Sire, in the name of Heaven, be calm; your Majesty should rely on me. I will see the Emperor of Austria on his arrival at Paris: on her side the Empress will second me; she will wish to rejoin you. Have hope, Sire, have hope.'

" 'As I spoke his aspect brightened. His heart, dead to soft emotions, began to resume hope,

"You are right, Caulaincount, my wife loves me, I believe it. She has never had to complain of me. It is impossible I have become indifferent to her; she will prefer the roof of her husband to the charity of a duchy; and in the Isle of Elba I can yet be happy with my wife and my son.'

"The Emperor walked quickly up and down his cabinet; a fixed idea was impressed upon his soul' and his impressions, always quick and ardent, adopted with vehemence the projects which he brought forth. Who knows, if Napoleon had been united to his wife and son, that France would have had to deplore the misfortunes of the hundred days, and subsequently the captivity and death of the hero?

"But this hope, which healed these cruel wounds, I shared not in. Let use leave that. I tried the negotiation, I pressed it, I supplicated, I was not seconded nor aided by any one (*par personne*).

"The irritation of the Emperor was calmed; he spoke to me without asperity of the actual state of affairs. He defined with great moderation the difficulties which would render the stability of the new order of things impossible. He analyzed what was likely to happen from the absurd combination which would re-establish the Bourbons on the throne. 'Between the old Bourbon',' said he, 'and the new Frenchmen, there is an incompatibility of humour. The future is big with events. Caulaincourt, write often to me; your letters will enable me to do without you (*me passer de vous*,). The remembrance of your conduct towards me reconciles me to the human race; you are the most perfect of my friends. He held out his arms towards me, I threw myself upon him; I became a fool through my sorrow.

" 'My friend, we must separate, To-morrow I shall have occasion for all my courage to quit my soldiers. Brave, admirable Guard! Faithful and devoted, both in my good and in my bad fortune! To-morrow, I will make you my adieus. At length! This is the last sacrifice that remains for me to make. He then added, with an accent broken with emotion, 'Caulaincourt, we shall meet again one day, my friend,' and he rushed out of the cabinet.

"I was independent in my fortune on the overthrow of the empire. I was tired of men and things. I had a thirst for repose, but repose without him. It was the ruin of all the delightful illusions which gave a value to existence. I did not comprehend how I should arrange my life henceforth without colour and without aim! I dreamt of traveling to remote lands, of works of the mind, of forced occupation, which should fill the measureless void of my new existence. I questioned the future was written, in letters of blood, 'Waterloo!!' "

CHARLOTTE DE SOR.

PLUNDER OF THE CHURCH.

MR. DUNCOMBE, we hope, will persevere in his motion for "copies of all the Parliamentary Surveys of Church-lands, made in 1646, and deposited by Parliament in the library of manuscripts at Lambeth Palace." The documents in question are now as useless to the public as if they were written in Chaldaic; but as they were intelligibly printed by order of the House of Commons, we are informed that they would illustrate some rather ancient and some more recent dabbling and jobbing in Church-lands, of which people in general and our Representatives in particular have little suspicion. It is pretty notorious, that in some way, known to few but accomplices in and gainers by such transactions, large fortunes and noble houses have been erected on property almost clandestinely, and we dare say in many instances illegally, transferred from the church to laymen. We do not of course allude to the violent and wholesale spoliation of Henry the English, but to such transactions as the following, stated by a knowing correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*.

"In the year 1768, the Duke of Grafton was Minister—I mean the man whose memory and character have been preserved by Junius. Dr. Richard Brown was at the same time Prebend of the stall of Tottenhall, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's; and in the right of such was entitled to the fee and inheritance of the prebendal manor and lordship of Tottenhall, in the county of Middlesex, and in divers lands, &c. thereunto belonging, subject to a prebendal lease, which he had a short time before on a receipt of a large fine, renewed to the representatives of the then late Duke of Grafton, for a term of three lives, at the nominal rent of 46*l*. per annum.

"The estate commences at St. Giles's Pound, extends some distance on the north side of Oxford Street, and in other directions embraces a large part of St. Pancras parish, Kentish Town, and up to Highgate; including coppices woods, and grounds lying beside Highgate, of great extent, and from its situation equal in value to any land round the metropolis. Very considerable buildings were at that time erected upon it; the ground was in great request for building on, and could then be disposed of in leases at a considerable rate *per foot*.

"Dr. Brown having pocketed the emolument attending the renewal of the lease, and there being little chance of any further advantage to him from the estate, entered into the views of Mr. Charles Fitzroy, the proprietor of the lease (to whom it had been bequeathed as a patrimony by his father, the late Duke of Grafton); and these two, in conjunction, petitioned for, and obtained, by the influence of Mr. Fitzroy's brother, the Minister, an Act of Parliament, which, from the 25th of March 1768, divested the estate, with all its rights, privileges, and emoluments, *out of the prebendary*, and conveyed the fee simple entire and without reserve to Mr. Charles Fitzroy and *his heirs for ever*. The Act states it to be 'with the *consent* of Richard Lord Bishop of London, and the *privity* of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. * * *

"A fair estimation may be made of the value of the land, by Mrs. Fitzroy's settlement of 400*l*. a year being sufficiently secured on only *twenty-three acres*, and the estate consists of some thousands.

"The full equivalent and compensation given to the Church, is *a rent-charge on the estate* of 300*l*. per annum; which, as 46*l*. of it was receivable under the lease, makes the amount given for the fee-simple 254*l*. per annum; and this was stated to be 'a much greater revenue than could possibly arise to the successors in the prebend, either by fines on the renewal of leases, or by any other means whatever.'

"The possession of this estate in twelve years (1780) caused Mr. Fitzroy's exaltation to the Peerage. by the title of Lord Southampton: by which name the state is now known. 'Tottenhall' is kept out of view, and this Church plunder is probably all the title possesses. Upon a moderate calculation of all the advantages obtained by this act of Parliament, Mr. Fitzroy and his family have received from the estate upwards of. . . . £1,500,000

The '*full equivalent*,' which has been paid to the Church, amounts to 17,784

Total of which the Church has been plundered *up to this time* .... £1,482,216"

Does anybody believe that this was a solitary transaction?—that other property of the Church was not made away with by similar conspiracies of ministers of state and divines; legal sanction being given to the friends by corrupt, idle, and ignorant Parliaments? Depend upon it that this is only a sample—a brick of the Babel; and that copies of the Parliamentary Surveys in Lambeth Place would set people upon tracing out the metamorphoses of other church lands to lay.

By the way, the Honourable Mr. Fitzroy, brother to Lord Southampton, is, we observe, the Tory candidate for Lewes. Perhaps he may have the discretion to be silent on the subject of the plunder of the Church; but if he should indulge in the usual slander of his party, let Mr. Cooper of Lewes, or some other resolute Reformer, ask for a history of the Southampton estate, beginning at St. Giles's Pound and stretching up to Highgate.

The objection to Mr. Duncombe's motion is that the copies will cost a good deal of money: but this cannot be *honestly* urged by men who have supported that enormous succession of jobs the Record Commissions, at an expense of half a million to the country. Incorrect transcripts of musty, useless trumpery have cost the country scores of thousands per annum; and now are we to be told, it is proposed to publish very curious and valuable documents, having direct reference to the legislation of the day and to subjects universally and immediately interesting, that the expense is what the nation cannot afford? This apology for concealing disagreeable facts, ought not to serve the turn of those who offer it. The House of Commons should insist upon having the Lambeth Surveys on its table, in a convenient and useful form.—*Spectator, April 1.*

MISCELLANEA.

ROYAL BRIDE.—The Princess Helen of Mecklenburg, Duchess of Orleans elect, though really a pretty woman, is said to be a confirmed *bas bleu*. She has the good taste, however, to speak unaffectedly, though, the German Papers say, few people, men or women, can speak more learnedly, when she condescends, upon the subject of German literature. Her favourite study is that of the German speculative philosophy, not a very attractive, certainly, or easy, or remarkably useful pursuit for ladies. What a world of conjecture will not Paris and France present to her speculative mind!—*German Paper.*

CURIOUS NARRATIVE.—As the Sultan was crossing a bridge on horseback, a few days since, attended by his accustomed suite, his passage was stopped by a dervise, who apostrophized him in the following terms.—"Pacha of the Infidels! Giaour Pacha! you will have to answer before God for your impriety. You destroy the institutions of our brethren, you ruin Islamism, and you are drawing down the wrath of Heaven upon yourself, and upon us." It was with the greatest difficulty that his highness could get away from this impudent fanatic, whose career was terminated about a quarter of an hour afterwards by the bow-string. His brethren claimed his body, which was given to them. In the evening, according to current report, the corpse was surrounded by a glorious light, to the great edification of the faithful, and the deceased was proclaimed a martyr by the infatuate populace. This effervescence of piety put the Sultan out of temper, but still he had sufficient good humour to make a show of complying with the wishes of his people. "As my subjects," said he, "are so full of religion, I will take care that they shall strictly perform all its duties." He accordingly issued a firman, prescribing the most rigid observance of all prayers, rites, and ceremonies, under the penalty of the bastinado for the slightest omission. Since the ordonnance has been issued, nothing has been heard in the street of Constantinople but the sound of the bastinado, and the cries of those who are suffering from its infliction.—*Letter from Constantinople, dated Feb. 16.*

WATERLOO.—The Duke ordered a Belgian cavalry regiment in the rear to charge; the Colonel showed the white feather, upon which the Duke called up the major, and ordered him to lead the regiment to charge, which he did in the finest style, and on his return was received by the British troops with the loudest huzzas. A German heavy cavalry regiment in the rear of the Rifles charged; it is impossible to describe the effect they produced by their personal strength and bravery. "They were (says our informant) terrible men, real mowers," The Duke ordered them once to make a feint of charging, which brought the French cavalry (who thought they had retreated through fear) into the line, fatally for themselves, for the fire of the squares brought almost every one of them down; yet the survivors, while retreating, cried out, "Vive l'Empereur!" Our informant heard a General Officer tell the Duke that his division was so cut up that he could not maintain his position, to which the Duke answered, "We must never quit the field; troops or no troops, England expects every man to do his duty!" The neatest thing he saw done was by an artillery driver, who seeing the enemy's cavalry in full career, and being too late to get into the square, took shelter under the gun, and pretended to be dead; but,
when the French cavalry were retiring, rose up, discha
ed the gun, and made dreadful havoc. General Clint
when Wellington gave an order that he did not thin
pedient, used to say in an under tone, "D—n th
low, d—n Wellington!" but always obeyed i
Duke was so particular, that when he ordered a
or brigade to advance 500 or 600 paces, if they
or fell short of that distance, he used to severely repr
the officer commanding. Clinton was so well aware
this, that he used to send a sergeant-major to measure
distace. The British army liked old Blucher much bet
than the Duke; he was such a determined, wicked c
fellow, and allowed his troops much license, while the B
tish troops were kept under the strictest discipline: so th
any British soldier who committeed any outrage on t
inhabitants was either flogged or shot.—*Letter in t
Montreal Herald Abstract.*

MADAME CATALANI.—At the Princess Lipona's (sist
of Napoleon) we were delighted with the well recollec
tones of Catalani's voice, in a duet with her daughte
and we visited her next at her villa, within a few miles
Florence where she is sumptuously lodged and enjoys th
green autum of her days in great comfort, respected b
everybody, and unwearied in deeds of charity and usefu
ness. I have a pleasure in speaking about Catalani, if
were only for the devotion she feels for England, whic
amounts to a passion, and is shown in everything she say
or does. Catalani, in act, swears by England: she h
English grates, English carpets, English chairs, Engli
bedsteads and bed-curtains, and the beds are covered with
our counterpanes. She never speaks of England but with
enthusiasm; and, if her arrangements will permit, she
does not despair of passing the remainder of her life on ou
shores. Catalani is an universal favourite in all the be
society at Florence on account of qualities that will lon
survive her voice; for it need hardly be remarked th
her vocal powers are a little on the wane.—*Sir A.
Faulkner's Letters.*

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF PEDESTRIANISM.—The pe
ple of Pest, in Hungary, have been much gratified by
arrival in that city of the celebrated runner, Menseu Ern
of Norway, whose reputation has been diffused throug
out Europe. This man has performed the most extrac
dinary and almost incredible journies in short spaces
time. He walked from Paris to Moscow in 14 days, an
is now on his return from Greece, which he succeeded i
reaching in only 24 days from Munich. Very lately h
travelled from Constantinople to Calcutta, in the
Indies, and back 1,124 German miles, or 6,200 English
in 59 days. This latter performance would be incredible
but that it is attested by unquestionable certificates. Th
pedestrian has had to struggle with many privations, ve
often hunger and thirst—now wading through immens
districts of marsh, then struggling through vast plains
sands. In the latter he always found his Norwegia
pattens, three feet long, of the greate service to hi
From Constantinople he went by Scu and Asia Min
to Persia, Babylon, and the Persian Gulf to Calcutt
After stopping there for two days an -half, in orde
procure the necessary attestations, urned by T
and Persia, crossed the Tauris, and a d at Cons
nople, where he delivered into the h s of the C
Attesta, envoy of Sweden, a letter from Teheran, writt
only eight days before. At Pera he blicly exhibite
as a runner, and his performance was nessed by ma
of the diplomatists Ernst is a seafari man, and serv
on board the Buchorest in the British fl t at the battle
Navarino. Feeling some curiosity from that circumsta
for seeing the field of the last warfare bet een Turkey
Russia, he crossed the Bulkan, visite humla, Varn
and Silistria, performed quarantine at C va, whence
has at last come to Pest, where he has et with a co
plimentary reception. Although o
speaks, besides the Scandinavian,
man, and a little Greek and Turki
year to start from England for Mo
Africa, which he thinks will be his

CATCHING MONKIES IN AFRICA.
attaches a gourd, well fixed, to a t
in it, and strews some grains at the
there may be more within; makin
enough to admit the paw of the
pug puts in his open paw and gras
unable to draw it back because it
not wise enough to think of unc
remains, as the law phrases it, wi
ed," and is found next morning
pose, very foolish and penitent.
to put him instantly to death, but
francs at Algiers, he is sentenced
so that the monkless are at least one
on; who have been benefitted b
French.—*Campbell's Letters from*

THE LATE MR. JOHN DAVIDSON.
ler, Mr. Davidson, was the son of
in Cork-street, who, by his gre
ance, acquired a large fortune.
son, was educated at the well-k
Greenlaw, of Brentford, where
cal education. In the year 18
tice, for five years, as a chymist
of Messrs. Savory and Moore
riod, conducted the operations
to this practice, and his own
clusion of his term, considered
his profession. He afterwar
that eminent firm in the yea
desire to travel, and circums
alluded, he quitted it in 1826
of his death, he has travelled
all over the world. He was
nental and oriental languages, a
Emperor of Moroco will, no doubt, re
tered into an arrangement with that pote
way of Moroco, and instruct the physicians
art of medicine and pharmacy; in the prospect
he had ordered two large cases of medicine t
pared and sent to the Emperor. It was in cons
of this that the Emperor gave him an escort of 1
men to see him safe across part of his dominio
public, as well as his friends, deeply deplore
this amiable young man; and none more so than
(from whom we have derived this information),
him as a boy, and also as a man, and who alwa
enced the most friendly feeling from him.—
Gazette.

A FACT FOR THE NATURALISTS.—A corresp
forms us that he witnessed on Monday night, on one
the docks a little above Fulton-market, a regular proc
sion of the wharf-breed of rats, which was some five m
nutes in passing. The creatures passed, one by one, to
wards a particular point; and, after all had passed, ou
correspondent had the curiosity to examine what specula
tion such a multitude of the fraternity were upon. Upo
a closer examination he ascertained that they had obtai
ed an entrance into a barrel of ship-bread, and soon
every one of the animals returned, each carrying a se
biscuit.—*From the New York Sun.*

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